# WASHINGTON

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

Defence of the President by Senators Doolittle and Cowan.

The Reconstruction Committee's Report Under Consideration in the House.

Thad Stevens' Exposition and Opinion of the Report.

Utter Repudiation of the Lately Rebellious States.

Nineteen States Only Requisite to Ratify the Proposed Amendment.

He Admits that the Amnesty Proclamation Nullifies the Disfranchising Clause.

THE TAX BILL

Raw Cotton to be Taxed Five Cents Per Pound.

Crude Petroleum Exempted from Taxation.

Proposed Efficient and Uniform Quarantine System.

Expected Veto of the Colorado Admission Bill.

is being the day set apart for the cons and amnesty to any person in rebellion to as been the recipients of Executive elemency, class of citizens were excluded from voting by answer, but got out of it by saying that he dent would be entitled to vote. Mr. Finck, demothe exception of the third section. He thought if the late insurgents were entitled to vote on the fourth day of July, 1570, they were equally entitied to do so on the first day of July, or at any interme-diate time. He would be in favor of a bill to exclude all the robels from ever voting, but thought the section as it stood would look too much like political chicanery in ander to secure the election of the next President. In order to colley out the provisions of the bill it would re-quire a large army to be distributed over the entire South to protect the one-tenth who would be entitled to the sective franchise against the nine-tenths who would be disfranchised. Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, followed in opposition to the third section, declaring it both inexpedient and unconstitutional. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made a rabid speech in favor of the bill as reported, and read some letters from as he said, prominent rebeis of North Carolina in support of his position. Messare Raymond and Delano favor the bill

rith the exception of the third section.

The indications to the House to-day clearly show that sgreat change has taken place in the minds of the sepublican members within the past few days. Whether the adhesion of Secretary Stanton to the policy of the President has had any influence over them is a question. It is evident, bowever, that they dare not go before the country advocating the doctrine embraced in the third section of the bill, and that this section will be streiken out. The discussion of the amendments will probably occupy some days, as there seems to be a fe-sire on the part of most of the prominent members to cak on it. I prophesy that the striking out of the urd section will defeat the whole bill, and that such was the intention of the committee when reporting it.

THE REVENUE TAX BILL THE REVENUE TAX BILL.

A motion to amend section one by exempting six hendred pounds of coston from taxation to each producer was lost. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Morrill, declared that such an amendment would be desiractive of all revenue from this source as being liable to great abuse, while on the other hand a was consended that there was one more danger to this than there was in the six honored dollars income exemp Section five, fixing the tax of five deats upon caw cotton, was passed, as was also section als, allowing a drawback up misuafactured and my cotton, experied,

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION RILL taken up in she Senate as the unstablished business yesterday, and etveral amendments were moved and

PROBABLE VETO OF THE COLORADO ADMISSION EIL). There is no louiser room to doubt the President's ction on the Colorado will. His intention to veto it or musicakable. The principal objection organization is ion, although these are where sufficiently valid. PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH A CHIPCHM

QUALANTINE SYSTEM.

A little sharp aparing enoted between Zach Chamiler and Suater Clark, of Connecticut, in relation to the etablishment of a new board for q arantine perfect by a bill from the Commission on Commission reported to the Sensie by Mr. Chaudier. The practical objections to the quarative regulations from the states and conferred it of the Medical Accordation recently assembled at Battle exclusively upon the new board provided for by tederal law a hard of the Senators who have introduced in the Senators who have introduced in the Senators of the part.

The attempton assembles of the committee on Mr. Attempton assembles of the Committee on

cluded. The military commission convened by special order from the War Department, as published in this morning's Herald, met in Union block and organized for the trial of Major Paulding. A few witnesses were examined and the court adjourned till to-morrow.

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank, which

The Secretary of the Treasury has received the

tions affirmed by the Supreme Court, in these adjudications, that a person doing a general banness as a banker, who at the same time prosecutes the business of selling stocks and other securities for others as well as for himself, is hable to pay tax upon all his sales. So long as his sales are limited to his own securities his ransactions do not become those of a broker: but when in addition to such sales he negotiates sales of securities for others, he engages in the business of a broker and becomes a banker doing business as a broker. A troker and a banker doing business as a broker. A troker and a banker doing business as a broker stand on precisely the same footing in the statute. Eath are mentioned in the uninety-math section as subject to the payment of the same duties upon the sales of the kinds of property there entimerated. The Supreme Court has sculled, as we have seen, that brokers are liable to pay duties on all their sales, those of their own property as well as the property of others. Lankers therefore doing business as brokers would seem to be subject to the same liability. They are chargeable under the previsions of the ninety-ninth section of the statute with the payment of duties upon all their sales. The exemption of bankers' sales of their own securities from duty is maintained only, I think, where the bankers do not presecute or carry on business as brokers, in the case of those who, in other words, do not engage in such business of these who, in other words, do not engage in the business in favor of sales which they may negotiate of their own securities. The samule requires them, in my opinion, to male-othe same refurns of sales which they may negotiate of their own securities. The samule requires them, in my opinion, to male-othe same refurns of sales which they may negotiate of their own securities for the benefit of the benefit of themselves or of others. I remain yours, with great respect.

J. HURLEY ASHTON, Acting Attentions, the foremain. Here McCelloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

ette, Postmaster at Fond du Lac, and Brigadier Genera

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CEAR OF BUSSIA. The joint resolution of congratulation to the Car of Russia upon his escape from the late attempt at assassin

TREATIES WITH THE INDIAN THIBES ON THE P. AINS. Colonel Ned] W. Wynkoop, who was recently ordered by the War Department to report to the Interior Department for the special purpose of effecting treaties of pence with the warlike Indian tribes of the plains, has just returned to the city, having in a satisfactory manner accomplished the object of his mission. The Colonel convoyed councils from the Chayenne and Arapahoe, and other threatening tribes on the 1st of March. The Grand Council was held on Bluff Creek below the Arkanma river, some eighty miles from Fort Larned. After long deliberations a treaty of peace and amity was effected under the terms of which the Western settiers and the emigration, sa reads, will be entirely free from earther indicatation. This treaty was effected with from orthograms observances, and will be thoroughly binding on the ludians. The provisions have met the cordial endurement of the authorities here, and no further trouble on the plains used be suticipated. Cot Wynkoop has performed the arthogs duty imposed upon Departments, and to all who are inferested in the deve-EXPECTED DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTEER GENERAL

OFFICERS.
it is removed in military circles that an order discharging all volunteer general officers will emanate in a few days. Most of these officers huld commissions in the regular army, and in consequence of the expected order they will only be reduced to subordinate positions, and will not be entirely mustered out.

THE COLOMBIAN COMMISSION has a few heavy cases under consideration for this week, but will adjourn rise die on the 18th inst.

PRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The United States Transurer yearerday authorized the shipment of forty five thousand dollars in fractional car-

rency to different banks. AMERICANS VIEITING EUROPE. The number of Americans visiting Europe is shown by the amount of purports issued by the Department of

in 1600 than it any provious year, settedines as many as ferty in a single day. It is proper to state in reference to the delly applications made to the Department of Cate for better of, introductive to our appropriate and consolar representatives abroad, that a street and long containing of the government for signification. buss the Dopartment to great any such letters. Obvious public reasons designed this rule. It may also be mentioned here that benefits of despatches, where appointment is also daily solicined, are not appeared except in case where the math are districted or decime amade. At all other times despatches go by mail.

# TELETY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Pirat Session.

WARE NATOR, May 8, 1808.

rank. He had been no extremely them this respect. He had comoved only to make way for men who had served in the army.

Alt. Hewe, trep. of Was, asked if he colleague would give way to him white he read an extract from a newspaper.

M. Dourring said he had no confidence in the newspapers. He did not read them, not believe them. Latterly they had so much abused his course that he had coased to read them. He would not yield to M. Howe.

Mr. Witzon, trep. of Mass, in a reply to a question from Mr. Doubitle, said had in speaking of the Frequency was the country of the present president. He wished emply to any that defining the last enumers and autumn to were told that the President was making an experiment in organizing the rate to fact pow? Men were being turned out of office for believing that policy was not regard out of office for believing that policy was not regard to carry out that folicy. The Belief approximate that was the fact pow? Men were being turned out of office for believing that policy was not regarded to the Executive was he hy used to carry out that folicy. The Belief approximate that among a company of the Executive was the hy used to carry out that folicy. The Belief was the proving the kingdons of this world for convox to. When the case of Mr. Stockhow was under discussion here Mr. Youvel, of New Jersey, came here and gave his promise that a man opposed to the President would be sent here. What do we find since? We have a letter written to an officer in New Jersey by direction of the Freedent, directing him to turn out a certain man and fill the viamously after consultation with Mr. Scovel. This Mr. Scovel was stratting about now as in he overed New Jersey.

Mr. How said to President uses of consultation with Mr. Scovel. The Mr. Scovel was stratting about now as in he overed to the President point of the thing was a point of institute the analysis of the president to Nashville we sent incepts with him. We planted our army between him and the onemy, a wait of adament, and gave to Nashville was n

election and at variable with those who have the histories.

Mr. Bourrylls said that his colleague (Mr. Howe) had reasonly presented to the Jennie, on an occasion when he (Mr. Doolittle) was absent, resolutions of the Weccomin Jegislature condemning him (Mr. Boolittle), and requestant him to response productions not addressed to the senate, and upon which the Senate could take no action. He was called upon to resign for supporting the policy of the Francisch for the renoration of the Union. Was that teleration of differences of colleged Dad his col-

thould receive the censure of mankind and the curse of Heaven. In conclusion, Mr. Stevens, in sorder to have control of he bill, cutered a motion to recommit it.

Mr. Rhars, trep for Me., called the attention of Mr. Stevens and of the House to an objection to the third section of the amendment, which he deemed serious, if sor fatal. That section provided that until the Fourth of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the interestion, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for representative in Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the Intel States. It appeared to him that that was a violation of good fath in reference to that large came of people is the South who came within the terms of the amnesty proclamation of President/slohason, and who were thereby concret to all their civil rights. He asked Mr. Stevens for an explanation on that point.

Mr. Strewe admitted that the parion extinuished the frime. After parion there was no such crime in the advertual. These who were fully partened did not come within the operation of the third section.

Mr. Rhave understood, then, the gouldsons from being visual to say that those who came within the election.

Mr. Strewes assuminated their condition to that of a person convicted of felicity, and thereby rendered incomprehen to testify, but who, if pardened, and if his testiment were challenged, could produce his pardon.

hat the third section should stand as a part of the

Mr. Tharrm, (rep.) of Pa., next addressed the House. With one exception he was prepared, after due deliberation, to girchis most cordial assent and approval to the proposed amendment. That exception was the third section. He agreed in the sentiment enunciated by the gentleman from this (Mr. Garfield), and "a not believe it would be either expedient or proper to ain that section. He was opposed to the third section because he was in favor of the prearble to one of the bills reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, declaring it expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day of mistance in the third section because the declaring in the political rights. He was opposed to the cause it looked like offering peace and restoration with one hand, white they were snatched away with the other. He was opposed to it because it looked like offering peace and restoration with one hand, white they were snatched away with the other. He was opposed to it because he thought it would keep the country in a state of constant turned, if it did not rekindle afresh the free of civil war. He thought that section imperilled

oncers of war, taken with arms in their hands, who admitted they had joined the receive voluntarily.

Mr. Kerley said he would require stronger evidence against colored men charged with treason than he would against Lee, or any other leader of the Confederate army.

Mr. Schener, (rep.) of Ohlo, defended the third sertion of the bill from the attacks made upon it. If he understood it to be the nature of a penalty, denriving men of the rights how enjoyed by them, he would agree to the proposition of the gentleman from Maine Mr. Haine, and say that there was an inconsistency between this section and the annesty proclamation, leaded in pursuance of the act of Contress. He would not stop to ask at what date the eleven Bates were entirely and completely restored to their equal relations in the Union, because he did not believe they had any such equal, complete normal relations, noth as they once enjoyed, with the others. If he adopted that theory, then it would follow necessarily that he should regard the people of thee States as having the right to vote for electors for President and Vice Frendent, and members of Congress. If they porsessed that right, then the depring them of it would be imposing on them a penalty additional to that to which they were enthesets the fore. That was what might be called the Presidential theory. He would now come to the Congressional theory. In one case of the I must, he did not subscirile to the decreme of their being reduced to the confidence of the forest end.

rectoration of it was to be the work of arresequent charities. It are to be reatered. He submitted, therefore, that it was not be reatered. He submitted, therefore, that it was not imposing a penalty, because there was mething taken away from the people of the States, they having already diverted themselves of the right of representation, voluntarily abandoned at and flang B away. He mould imply abandoned at and flang B away. He mould imply any to them. Your ammenty only related to any crime you have been committing, and so for at that crime taketed your charged and to far at that crime taketed your charged to the property of the property future, you are purged of it by that pardon or ammenty; but as to happthing that you have already diverted yourself of, which you now do not own and enjoy and which you wish to be referenced in which you have been considered to be not own and enjoy and which you wish to be referenced in which you have been a will determine on what principles and in what terms as will determine on what principles and in what way and in pursuance of what node of proceedars you shall get back that right or property. As to his collegues of life. Gardeid's objection to it because it builty distranchmed retails for four years, instead of imprisonment after his, or against giving aliens the right of suffrags at all, because they were reduced it for foreyears. So far from lost exciton going beyond the popular sense of justice and propriety of the people of the occurry than that third section.

M. harm spoke against the proposed amendment, and in the course of his remarks be thost occurring the heater of the republican party with hypocraps on the empty than that third section, and the proposed amendment would commend itself more to the senters of the republican party with the proposed the country than that third section, and the late of the country than that third section, and the proposed amendment would commend itself that he had not of the people of the country than that third section were the had n

o enable domestic manufacturers to consider a American markets. The amendment of Mr. Allison was rejected. The Committee then rose, and the House at ten o clock

# MEXICO.

Lors of a French War Steamer off the Adopted by Maximilian-The Imperial Government Raising Money by Taxing Light and Similar Schemes, &c. OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVATA, April 50, 1904 Since my letter of the 28th instant for

On the night of the 21st a French war steamer, direct om France, was wrecked on the coast of Vera Cruz, and the Admiral immediately sent off two steamers fro

feet there officially announced that Matchuala was tacked five days previously. The attack was made at eleven in the morning by twelve hundred liberate under Kenebedo. The engagement insted until six P. M. The

eleven in the morning by twelve hendred liberals under two-shelo. The enganement forced ustill six P. M. The low to the French, nevertheless, only looks up two killed and one wounded. The illerals are reported to have lost thirty effects and coventorn of the file killed, and a colonel, brades a major seriously wounded. Under cover of the darkness the liberals retired. The commandant of the flyric arrived at Mandauda on the 2d, the succeeding day, with reinforcements. On his way be had a skirnels with a small force of liberal cavaley. No forther details are published.

At last accounts Leguide had hoved from the extinsty of Ario to man Petro Jornillo.

From Herdals, under date of the 4th inst, it is said than Mantilian was accounted by the imperial forces shortly previous. This somitants a report given on another occasion.

Maradjo is said to have loven daggerously wounded, but its reported death was not confirmed.

Weignelse Honoral Behande Missions died in the capital on the 14th. Thus, in the more period of two months, General Mignel kiramon had best both parents. This been announced at the imperial court that the Emperor will leave for consistal per about the 1st of May. The examination of the bestgot for the next facal year had my ret ferminated. The new laws were to be pathed in a few days; one is understood to be for the persons of raising a last on doors and windows. This are editor of a Mexican paper styres "a tax on light."

It has been announced in the parts left unfinched by the further, and with meant any ma-For enversidays pead the Council of the Emper, altended in person by the Fingersy has been chapted by h. Langian. It is easif that the cannot and the strangement for recognize and enventuary on the further, and with which the interest was little and the parts left unfinitely and little parts. In a hope and appenditure, formed on an equalable busie, will be shortly published. The imperial inspection achieves confided in a few days, and that the arrangement for recognize and encomplation. Guiderma

poin.

The American achooner Minule G. Atkins had been separed for a violation of the fovenine laws. Non exerced at 200 Francisco for La law, and went to disan which is not a port for entry. She was in the hunts of the authorities pending an investigation.

Two muriages entertainments—one at Wood's theatre and the other at Tony Pasce to have been arranged for this afternoon. At Wood's theatre, Browless, the Elven, for The leases firede, with the operations fine the Good for Nocking, will be performed. The Worsell Status, Madanas Strubberg and the other members of the company will appear. The performances commence at half-past one o'clock. Teny Pester's mailtone opens at his Opers House, in the Howevy, at two o'clock. The Pair Guardiell, or the Patriot of Potend, with all the attraction tions of rong and dears, will be performed.

FREE MATTER.

A practical illustration of the use of mirrors exide gas as an aparthesic opent will be given this afternoon and evening as Cooper Institute. Twelve ligher will cake on the gas.